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The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9. 1736.

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lections upon a late Craftſman, *concerning* Slaviſh Laws *made ſince the* Revolution.

INTENDED, that my laſt Paper ſhould have finiſhed the Diſcourſes upon the *Revolution*; but Mr. *D'Anvers*, now he has called me from the Dead, is reſolved to keep me alive; I am very much obliged to him, and will be as good as my Word, to dedicate ſome Part of my e Life, to the Service of him who ſo generouſly it to me: I heartily ask his Pardon, for defer- ſo long, an Anſwer to his Paper of *September* the ; but to ſpeak the Truth, in moſt of the Towns ed thro', I could find neither the *Craftſman* *Gazetteer*; ſtrange indeed! That Diſcourſes of aſt Importance to the People of *England*, ſhould lie on the *Coffee-houſe Tables*, or in the *publick* but be lock'd up in the Cloſets of the *Curious*. Poſt-maſter, who is frequently a private Man, ves the *Gazetteers* on Files, as a careful Mer- does his Letters, tho' he condeſcends to ſend to Perſons who enquire after them; and ſome *ite Inn-keeper*, preſerves the *Craftſman*, like the of the Ancients, upon Rolls; for being im- l, I ask'd at two or three great Towns, for apers on both Sides, and the *Gazetteers* were e filed on Wire, and the *Craftſman* roll'd upon of Wood: This is Fact; and I am fully nc'd, by proper Enquiry, that the People in l, neither ſee nor read any thing but *News*, t *Common Senſe*, ſhould put an End to theſe al Controverſies; but my Friend, Mr. *D'An-* an neither be at reſt himſelf, nor will he ſuffer to be ſo; for all Writing on the Court Side not be left off, while there is a weekly Paper ually infuſing into the People's Minds, the Things againſt the *Government*; the *Revolution*, ll the Conſequences of it, even *the Act of Settle-* *ſelf*, which has been ſaid to be broke thro', e Right to the Crown forfeited.

the *Craftſman* of *September* the 11th, which I ow going to beſtow a few Remarks upon, Mr. *ers* ſays indeed, *That it was never his Deſign to ce the Revolution*; but I have carried it to a nſtration, even in a Diſcourſe that came out me Day, that the ſole Deſign of ſeveral of his , was to render it *odious* to the People, and to them believe, that the *ancient Conſtitution*, was than the *modern*; and the Times before the lution, better than thoſe ſince, with Regard *Liberties*, and *the Security* of them: But I will peat what has been ſo often repeated on both 'tis before the Publick, who are the proper s where the Truth lies; tho' I can't forbear , that 'tis very diverting to hear Mr. *D'Anvers* ain of *Repetition*, when his own Diſcourſes are g but an *everlaſting Round* of the ſame Things; s theſe, *Bribery and Corruption*, *Standing Armies*, *Fleets*, *Rapacious Miniſters*, *Ancient Conſti-* *Crown Power*, *Riot Acts*, *Gin Acts*, *Waltham* *Acts*, *Septennial Parliaments*, *Mutiny and De-* *Acts*, *Suſpenſion of Habeas Corpus*, *Votes of* &c. Now what the Court Writers have to only to follow the Anti-court Writers, and againſt their *Attacks*: If they repeat the *ſame* *ons*, there muſt be the *ſame Anſwers*; for there but *one good Anſwer* to any Thing; 'tis per- ridiculous therefore in Mr. *D'Anvers*, to com- *of Repetitions*, which he has been the *ſole Cauſe* hether theſe Repetitions are without *Proof* or *ent*, as he affirms, muſt be left to the Judg- of the Reader; for he doth not ſeem capable wing what an *Argument* is, or when a Thing d; or elſe he would never have wrote this Paper me, nor imagined, that *the Acts of Parliament* he has there quoted, *weaken* the Force of have advanced in Juſtice to the Revolution. Argument lies here, the Writers in the *an* have often aſſerted, or however ſtrongly ted, that we are, ſince the Revolution, in a of *legal Slavery*, or *parliamentary Tyranny*; er to this, I have affirmed, that there can be no *legal Slavery*, without *ſlaviſh Laws*, and put Mr. *D'Anvers* upon producing them; he has done it, as he fancies; tho' he *modeſtly* ſays, he won't *preſume* to call them ſo.

Now let us ſee what *theſe Laws* are, how they are *inconſiſtent* with Liberty, or weaken *the Deſign* of the Revolution; I will allow with Mr. *D'Anvers*, that the *great Ends* of the Revolution, were the *effectual Security* of *Liberty* and *Property*; all thoſe *Laws* therefore, which have a direct or an indirect Tendency to Defeat thoſe Ends, are certainly *inconſiſtent* with the original Deſign of the Revolution; but, for God's Sake, how do the *Riot Act*, *the Waltham Black Act*, &c. (which were deſign'd to *ſecure Liberty and Property*) defeat *the Deſign* of the Revolution, or deſtroy *the great Ends* of it? I obſerve, Mr. *D'Anvers* has often heavily complain'd of *theſe Acts*; I hope, neither he nor his Friends, have any Taſte that Way; I mean, towards *Rioting*, or *Deer-ſtealing*; he might, when his Hand was in, as properly have introduced, the *Act* againſt *Highwaymen*; which does as effectually deprive them of their *Liberty* of robbing on the Highway, as the *Riot Act* deprives others of their *Liberty* of pulling down People's Houſes, or *the Waltham Black Act* of their *Liberty* of Deer Stealing. The terrible Grievance of this *Riot Act* has been repeated a thouſand Times; 'tis a Weight upon the Shoulders of Mr. *D'Anvers's Friends*, which they can't bear; for which Reaſon, they have trump'd up an Objection to it, 'That if *this Act* had been 'made before the Prince of *Orange* landed, the *Re-* 'volution could never have taken Place.' Lord, what *profound Reaſoners* theſe are! Doth Mr. *D'Anvers* imagine, or can any Man in his Senſes imagine, that when the *Conſtitution* is ſubverted, as it was in King *James's* Reign, when the *Laws* themſelves are declared to be the *King's*, and he may do with *them* and *us* as he pleaſes; and, when all the great and good Ends of Government are deſtroyed, that the People, when they *gloriouſly* take up Arms to defend their Rights, will ſtand in Awe of a *Conſtable* or a *Proclamation*? No; they will take the *Conſtable*, his *Staff*, and the *Proclamation*, and throw 'em into the Fire together, as Stuff of the ſame Materials. Will Men pay any deference to the *Letter* of a Law, (for the *Spirit* of it was of their Side, to *ſecure Property*) when they are riſing up to defend their own Properties, and the Properties of all the Kingdom? No: Men, who have drawn their Swords to defend the *Subſtance* of all the Laws, will cut their Way thro' all *Forms of Law*, and make *all Words* ſubmit to *Things*. This is an Anſwer to Mr. *D'Anvers's* Objection againſt the *Riot Act*, as able to have defeated the Revolution, had it then exiſted; and this Anſwer has been given before; but he is *Anſwer-proof* and *Reaſon-proof*.

THE *Exciſe Acts* and *Gin Act*, are no Objection to what I have ſaid about the Revolution; nor do they weaken the Deſign of it, which was, *the Security of Liberty and Property*. If 'tis reaſonable, as every Body allows, to *lay Duties* on Home Conſumptions, 'tis equally reaſonable to make *ſuch Laws* as are neceſſary to *ſecure the Payment* of thoſe Duties; and this is no Violation of any Man's Liberty or Property; for no Subject has a *Property* in what is *legally* and *juſtly* the Government's; nor any *Liberty* againſt *neceſſary* and *reaſonable Laws*. The *Gin Act* has nothing to do with the Queſtion between us: It was lately made by all Parties in the Houſe, as ſomething to preſerve the Health of the People: If upon Trial, it appears not judiciouſly made; or, that they went further than they were obliged to go, no doubt, it will receive an Alteration: But what is this or any other Act he has mentioned to our Argument?

IF there is any Act Mr. *D'Anvers* has recited, which hath even the remoteſt Tendency to weaken the Deſign of the Revolution, 'tis the *Septennial Act*: For, I think, that the oftener the Power *returns* into the Hands of the *People*, the *more ſecure* they are of their Liberties. But in this the *Whigs* themſelves do not agree; and, I believe, moſt of them are againſt me. On a Subject, therefore, in which the *Friends of Liberty*, in Power and out of Power, are ſo much divided, we have no occaſion to ſay much: But this I may juſtly ſay, that the *Septennial Act* puts us into a much better Condition than we were in before the Revolution: For then the Kings of *England* could keep the *ſame Parliament* as long as they pleaſed, even during their Lives, as they can ſtill in *Ireland*. King *Charles* the Second kept one *Eighteen Years*; and the *Ancient Kings* of *England* did what they pleaſed; governed with them or without them; and kept them a long Time or a ſhort, juſt as ſuited their Intereſts beſt. For what Mr. *D'Anvers* has ſaid about *annual Parliaments* under the *ancient Conſtitution*; or *new Parliaments annually choſen*, is abſolutely falſe; as I have ſhewn a great while ago, againſt the Author of the *Diſſertation on Parties*, when I turned over all the Hiſtory of *England*, and found no Traces or Foot-ſteps of any ſuch Practice.

WE have now *annual Parliaments*, and muſt have them; and I am of Opinion, that with them, and a new Parliament choſen every Seven Years, we may preſerve our Liberties till Time ſhall be no more, if we are true to ourſelves, and the Intereſts of our Country: For we are in ſuch happy Circumſtances, that no Power in this Kingdom can hurt us without *our own Conſents*: Let us then preſerve our *private Virtue*, and *publick Virtue* will follow of courſe.

F. OSBORNE.

To the Author of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

THE Criterion, by which I judge, according to my Capacity, of every Writing, is the End and Tendency of ſuch Writing; regardleſs of rhetorical Flouriſhes, witty Turns, and ſarcaſtical Reflections, I conſider not ſo much what is ſaid, as the Purpoſe for which it is ſaid; whether it tends to the Illuſtration of any important Truth, the Advancement of Religion, and the Good of the Community; or only to promote ſome By-Ends, to ſtir up Faction, and to bring Magiſtracy, even the Supreme on Earth into Contempt. The former indeed of theſe is the moſt commendable Task that a Lover of his Country can be engaged in; but the latter, tho' executed by the moſt maſterly Hand, (the more maſterly, the more dangerous) is wicked in the Intention, and in the End criminal: If then the Writings of the *Craftſman*, particularly the laſt, can be reſolved into no other Meaning, nor carry any other Face, but Diſaffection to all Rule, and Government, at leaſt the preſent; it is ſurely the Part of every honeſt Man to oppoſe them, and as he cannot but dread the fatal Conſequences of ſuch Writings, ſhould they take Effect, he will endeavour to prevent them, as far as lies in his Power: And this I think he may do, without Fear of being call'd, or reputed a *Mercenary*, any farther than he is bound to this by the ſtricteſt Ties of Civil Society, and even *brib'd* by that Peace and Happineſs he enjoys under the preſent Adminiſtration, *ſua ſi bona norit*.

Under Shelter of this Apology, I ſhall go on to prove my Charge. —— To the Laws, next under Heaven, is owing the Source and Preſervation of every Advantage that redounds to Mankind from Society; and with the Execution of all Laws are Sovereign Princes entruſted, as the chief Inſtruments of Providence in the Adminiſtration of Things here below: He therefore that endeavours by his fallacious Reaſonings, or other wicked Arts, ſo far to impoſe upon the Credulous Vulgar, as to draw them off from the Reverence that is due to their reſpective Magiſtrates, or by unjuſt Clamours, to render vile the Guardians of the publick Peace, ſtrikes at the very Root of all Authority, and, as far as in him lies, diſſolves the Bonds of Allegiance; and conſequently ought to be treated as the Bane and Peſt of Society. —— That this has been all along the Tendency of the Writings of the *Craftſman*, is notoriouſly evident, but the laſt is ſomewhat more particular: Wherein the Origin and Nobility of *Kings*, together with their ſeveral Claims to a Crown, are ſet in the moſt ridiculous Light imaginable; and the Amuſements of ſome, and the Foibles of others, (no Man is abſolutely Perfect,) are look'd upon as the Standard of their whole Behaviour; as if a Prince that ſometimes diverted himſelf with *Hunting*, or *Fiddling*, was not capable of any greater Action, nor was ever employ'd in Exerciſes more becoming the Royal Dignity. —— He vaunts, idly enough, *That moſt of the Princes*

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of Europe are his Courteous Readers; if ſo, I believe no one will thank him for theſe injurious Reflections; which, pretend what he will, can be made with no other View, but to ſpread a Spirit of Anarchy, and to pervert the Minds of the People; who, by their Condition in Life, being ſet at too great a Diſtance from the Throne, to know the ſecret Councils of their Sovereign, and be rightly inform'd of the Circumſtances and Facts in Queſtion, are to apt to take *Clamour for Fact, and Aſſertion for Evidence*: For it has often been obſerv'd, that *the People when they are in the Wrong, are generally in the Wrong thro' Miſtake; but the Leaders of Parties, are generally in the Wrong thro' Ambition, and continue ſo thro' Malice.* Hence ſpring Diſobedience, Riots, Tumults, and all thoſe *monſtrous Inſults* on the Laws, that at any Time diſturb the Peace and Quiet of a Nation: And this indeed ſeems to be our preſent Caſe; but as the Writer pretends to have no *invidious Deſign* (tho' if not, he can have no Deſign at all, and is only beating the empty Air) nor to *enter upon the Character and Qualification of any modern Prince*, there is no need of any particular Defence; much leſs of the beſt Prince, and beſt Cauſe in the World. Where *hereditary Right*, the ſafeſt, eaſieſt, happieſt, beſt Claim to a Crown (as might eaſily be demonſtrated under our preſent Conſtitution) is *founded*, as he would have it, on the *Conſent*, and ſupported by the *Affections of the People*; foraſmuch as a Prince, poſſeſs'd of every Grace and Virtue, that can adorn a Crown, deſerves their *Affections*; and would certainly enjoy them, where it not for thoſe unreaſonable Clamours, and cauſeleſs Jealouſies, which ſuch wicked and ſelf deſigning Men, are too induſtrious to propagate: But it is to be hoped, that the People will be wiſer, than to be thus perſuaded they are Sick, when they are really in good Health, and bring Death upon themſelves, by having recourſe to prepoſterous *Remedies.*

L. M.

LONDON.

On the 25d ult. died at Lurgan, in Ireland, Miſs Anne Brounlow, Daughter to William Brounlow, Eſq; by the Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, Siſter to the preſent Earl of Abercorn, a moſt agreeable young Lady, and deſervedly eſteem'd for her many Perfections.

Next Day died at Dublin, Mr. Henry Buckley, an eminent Notary Publick, and one of the Clerks of the Parliament Houſe.

The Lord Mayor of that City, continues ſo indiſpoſed of the Dropſy, that he has left the Mayoralty Houſe, and is retired to his own Houſe, where he has been tapp'd, and 10 Quarts of Water taken from him.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Lanesborough, Lady Bingham, Pooley Molyneux, Eſq; Miſs Hoadley, Narciſſus Proby, Eſq; and his Lady, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, are arrived at Dublin from England; as is the Right Hon. the Lord John Sackville from Londonderry, with the Rev. Mr. Stones, Dean of that Place: The Lord Lanesborough is ſet out for his Country Seat in the County of Cavan.

The Earl of Granard, is expected here from that Kingdom every Day.

Dr. Weld of Loughboy, is elected Phyſician to the Blue Coat Hoſpital at Dublin, in the room of Dr. M'Naughten, deceaſed.

On the 27th at Night, a terrible Fire broke out at Black Pitts, in that City, which burn'd 3 Houſes to the Ground before it was extinguiſhed. It broke out at Mr. Donnowan's Brew-houſe.

The Royal Regiment of Scots Grey Dragoons, commanded by the Hon. Brigadier General James Campbel, and the Regiment of Dragoons commanded by Lieutenant General Gore, are arrived at Dalkeith, Muſſelburgh, Tranent, Beſton-Pans, and other Places in that Neighbourhood; and Powder and Ball were delivered to them upon Michaelmas Day, out of the Caſtle of Edinburgh; from whence they write, that the City is in a perfect Tranquility, and that to preſerve the ſame, a Guard is kept in the Weſt Port and Potteraw every Night, and a Company of Train'd Bands continues to mount They add, that ſome People of low Rank are abſconded, from whence 'tis infer'd, that they had a Hand in the late Riot.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ilay, Lord Juſtice General for Scotland, the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, and his Excellency General Wade, muſt be arrived there by this Time.

They write from Steaths, near Whitby, in Yorkſhire, that a Grampus was lately drove a ſhore there, on the Lordſhip of Francis Middleton, Eſq; with a Head 5 Yards long, the Fins 4 Yards long each, the Tail 3 Yards long on each Side, and the Body 17 Yards long.

Laſt Monday ſe'nnight Alderman Holmes, was unanimouſly elected Mayor of the Corporation of Kendal.

The Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, Son to the Dean of Worceſter, will ſucceed the Rev. Mr. Downes, late'y deceaſed, in the Prebend of the Cathedral Church of Worceſter.

This Morning the Royal Family will take the Diverſion of hunting a Hind on Hounſlow Heath.

A Treaty of Marriage is on foot, and ſpeedily will be conſummated, between Sir James Daſhwood, Bart. and Miſs Spencer of Groſvenor's Square, a beautiful young Lady, with a Fortune of 60,000 l.

Laſt Week died at her Houſe near Stafford, in an advanced Age, the Lady Pemberton, Relict of Sir Joſeph Pemberton, Kt. and ſole Daughter and Heireſs of Thomas Davies of Ockham in the County of Rutland, Eſq; deceaſed; her Ladyſhip has left an only Daughter, lately married to John Chapman, Eſq; in the County of Rutland.

On Monday next the Right Hon. the Earl of Leiceſter, who has been dangerouſly ill of the Gout at his Seat at Penſhurſt in Kent, ſets out for the Bath for the Recovery of his Health.

Laſt Thurſday the Right Honourable the Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marſhal of England, came to his Houſe in Great George Street, from his Seat in the County of Berks.

Next Monday his Excellency Don Antonio Alvezado, the Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of Portugal, will give a very Grand Entertainment at his Houſe in Golden Square to ſeveral of the Prime Nobility, on account of the Birth-day of the King his Maſter, who then enters into the 48th Year of his Age.

Laſt Thurſday Night John Clare, Eſq; of Bond-ſtreet, was attack'd at the Corner of Holles Street by three Foot Pads, who robbed him of his Hat, Whig, Seventeen Shillings in Silver and ſome Half-pence.

The Oratory Subjects To-morrow will be, in the Morning, the fourth Age and ſix Generations in Moſes; whether ſome Infidels be not better Chriſtians than ſome profeſſed Believers; Chriſt, however known the Standard of Senſe; a Gentleman will deliver a Layman's Sermon on Natural Religion; in the Evening, a Funeral Oration on the Death of a Weſtminſter Scholar, his Character, the Praiſe of Wit, the Riſe, Progreſs and Judgment of Schools at Home and Abroad, Weſtminſter School commended; a Gentleman will be Opponent in a publick Diſputation on the Queſtion, Whether the Soul be extraduce, propagated as the Body? —— the Gentleman's proper Univerſity is daily carried on in private Inſtitutes, in the Muſæum: —and it being reported, that Families of Merchants, eminent Tradeſmen, and ingenious reputable Men, are reduced by Misfortunes, applying to the Oratory, according to a late Advertiſement, they ſhall be very reſpectfully received, and hear of Aſſiſtance.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 149 1-4th, without the Dividend. India 181 1-half. South Sea 100 3-4ths. Old Annuity 114 to 1-4th, for the Opening. New Ditto 111 3 8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 105 3-4ths to 116. Emperor's Loan 118. Royal Aſſurance 111 1-half. London Aſſurance 15. African 16. India Bonds 61. 12s. to 13s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 7s. to 8s. Premium. South Sea ditto no Price. New Bank Circulation 1l. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 1-half to 5 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 2l. 8s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 5-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

BOOKS printed for T. WOODWARD, *at the Half-Moon between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-ſtreet.*

1. A State of the Proceedings of the Corporation of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy. Giving a particular Account of their Conſtitution, Benefactions and Augmentations; with Directions to ſuch as deſire to become Benefactors to ſo pious and charitable a Work. The 2d Edition. By Mr. Ecton.
2. Mr. Ecton's Account of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in England and Wales.
3. The Life of Mr. Chillingworth, by M. Des Maizeaux.
4. A Vindication of the Septuagint, from the Miſrepreſentations of Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Hody, Dr. Prideaux, and other Modern Critieks.
5. That important Caſe of Conſcience practically reſolved; wherein lies that exact Righteouſneſs which is required between Man and Man. A Sermon preached at Cripplegate in the Year 1661. By John Tillotſon, M. A. and then publiſhed by himſelf; but hitherto omitted in his Lordſhip's Works. Price 1s.
6. Dr Roger's 17 Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions.
7. Biſhop Atterbury's Sermons in 4 Vols 8vo.

East-India Houſe, Sept. 24, 17[illegible].

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give Notice, purſuant to a Reſolution of a General Court of the ſaid Company, held this Day, that they will, on the 31ſt of March next, pay the Principal and Intereſt due on all their Bonds which carry more than Three per Cent. per Annum Intereſt; and that from and after that Time, all Intereſt thereon ſhall ceaſe; but that the reſpective Proprietors of ſuch Bonds are hereby allowed to the firſt Day of November next, inclusive, to bring the ſame to the Accomptant of the ſaid Company, at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet (if they think fit) to be marked, in order to be exchanged for new Bonds carrying Intereſt after the Rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, from the ſaid 31ſt of March next, payable at ſix Months Notice by the Company, or the reſpective Proprietors of ſuch exchanged Bonds: And they do hereby further give Notice, that the Intereſt which will become due on the preſent Three and a Half per Cent. Bonds, to the ſaid 31ſt of March next, will be paid by the Company at the Time of bringing the Bonds to be marked, in order to be exchanged for new Bonds, and that ſuch new Bonds will be accepted in Payment for Goods bought at the Company's Sales, when the Intereſt is due thereon.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for building a Bridge croſs the River Thames, from the Weſt Palace Yard in the City of Weſtminſter, to the oppoſite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the ſaid Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act: And it having ſince been repreſented to the ſaid Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the ſaid Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following, that is to ſay, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subſcribing, for which Purpoſe, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued to the 14th Day of October next; forty Shillings more thereof on each Ticket on or before the 30th Day of November following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

Dr. NEWMAN's

Famous Anti-Venereal PILL

WHich, to the Sur[illegible] prize of all that ever cures all Degrees of the Ven[illegible] Diſeaſe; it ſpeedily removes [illegible] in the Head, Arms, or Leg, [illegible] away the Running, Cordee, [illegible] of Urine, Soreneſs and Inflam[illegible] of the Parts, or any old Gl[illegible] tho' of many Years ſtanding; perfectly cures, without Hind[illegible] of Buſineſs, or Confinement [illegible] Hour; nay, if you have Nodes, tumified Tes[illegible] Pockey Warts, Buboes Shankers, Phymoſes, Par[illegible] moſes, Ulcers in the Mouth, Noſe, Throat, or Pal[illegible] or, if you are broke out in Scabs and Blotches [illegible] Head to Foot, in a ſhort Time you will be well, [illegible] or three being ſufficient when the Diſtemper is [illegible] or freſh contracted; but if it has been long on the [illegible] tient, or in the Blood, a few more is required for a C[illegible] there is but one in a Doſe, no bigger than a ſmall [illegible] having neither Taſte or Smell, and are ſold at [illegible] a Price, as only Two Shillings each. They are [illegible] wiſe put up in Boxes of a Guinea, and half a Gu[illegible] Price, being ſufficient in the worſt of Caſes.

Where may be had, ready to be deliverd to any Meſſenger,

The only Medicine in the World for all Sor[illegible] Weakneſſes, from Falls, Blows, Wrenches, Brui[illegible] hard Labours, Miſcarriages, Fluor Albus in Wom[illegible] the Remains of Mercury unskilfully prepared, [illegible] Settling in the Urine, old Gleets, Relicks of the [illegible] nereal Diſeaſe, or Damage by Self-Pollution, a [illegible] ping of Matter, Pain in the Back, or often Occaſion[illegible] make Water, Weakneſs of the Veſſels after any [illegible] Cure, at Five Shillings the Phial. It ought to [illegible] taken after every Cure, to ſtrengthen the Body after [illegible] Phyſick.

Note, theſe Drops and Pills will be readily ſent by the Poſt to any Part of England, if you ſend your Money, in a Letter or by the Stage Coaches.

Likewiſe have a Chymical Water that cures the Itch, and all Itchy Breakings-out.

I have an Electuary which cures Colds, Coughs, Shortneſs of Breath, Aſthmas, Conſumptions, reſtores loſt Appetites, purifies the Blood. It is an infallible Remedy for the Gravel and Stone, at 2s. 6d. 5s. and 10s. 6d. the Gallipot, with Directions.

Attendance is given every Day by the Author, a graduate Phyſician, who liveth at the Blue Ball in Hand-court, almoſt over-againſt Great Turnſtile, Holborn.

Advice GRATIS.

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